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WAYS OF LIMENITIS BREDOWII.—Mrs. A. E. Bush sends from San Jose, Cal., the following account of the flight and habits of this beautiful butterfly:

They are warriors and seem to have a good deal of character. They alighted on the white or black oaks high above, and with the appearance of being on the alert, waited till a large yellow *Papilio* came in sight, when it was chased away, and *Limenitis* returned to his perch awaiting for the next fray. A smaller butterfly routed the *Limenitis*, however. They were shy of light colors. When I had on a light-colored dress I could not get near one, but with a brown dress they would alight on it, and about my feet. Throwing small pebbles, chips or rocks at them seemed to enrage them, and they would follow anything thrown at them back to the ground. A *Grapta*, on the contrary, was attracted by a white hat, and hovered around my head like a bee above the flowers, and would alight on the hat and on my hand.

HABITS OF XYLOTRECHUS CONVERGENS.—The larva of this Longicorn beetle infests what we call thorn apple or red haw; comes to maturity in one year, and the imago makes its appearance about the 15th of June. I have taken it as late as July 1st. It kills the tree in one year after the egg is laid in the crevices of the bark. As soon as hatched the larva enters the wood, and hardly travels six inches. I am the only one here who has taken it so far; I have taken twenty out of a piece of wood three feet long.—*M. F. Myers, Ft. Madison, Ia., in letter to Dr. F. L. LeConte.*

AN AQUATIC SPHINX LARVA.—In the same number of *Psyche* above referred to, is an interesting communication by Baron von Reitzenstein, of New Orleans, La., describing a sphinx larva belonging to the genus *Philampelus*, which he found feeding on the floating *Nymphæa* in the centre of a draining canal, the whole body, with exception of the thoracic segments, being submerged under water. The larvæ are described as swimming with great facility from one patch of plants to another.

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

EARLY MAN IN BRITAIN.—The latest utterance upon this subject is from the pen of the distinguished cave hunter, Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, entitled, "Early Man in Britain, and his place in the Tertiary Period," published in London by Macmillan & Co. The subject is treated in the three-fold point of view of the geologist, the prehistoric archæologist, and the historian. Beginning with the earliest period during which man is alleged to have made his appearance, the author passes downward through time, or, what is equivalent, upward through the geological record to the prehistoric iron age. The Tertiary period is divided into six

¹ Edited by Prof. OTIS T. MASON, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

parts (p. 9): i. Eocene (living orders and families present); ii. Miocene (living genera); iii. Pliocene (living species); iv. Pliocene (living species abundant, man appears); v. Prehistoric (man abundant, domestic animals, cultivated fruits); vi. Historic (historic records).

Britain in the Eocene is described geologically and geographically, and after examining carefully the fauna and the flora, Mr. Dawkins concludes that man has no place in such an assemblage of animals. Nevertheless, the lowest member of the Primates was represented in the upper Eocene of Europe, and throughout the whole of that period in America.

The Miocene is divided likewise into upper, middle and lower, and the distribution of land and water, plants and animals, as well as the changes of climate and sea level discussed in the light of recent research. Was man in Europe in the Miocene age? All the conditions necessary to the primeval garden of Eden were satisfied. The flints of Thenay and the notched rib of Pounce are allowed their due weight, and yet Prof. Dawkins decides upon the whole, that the data are insufficient to establish man's contemporaneity with the Dinothere and other members of the Miocene fauna.

The Pliocene age is next passed in review, with the same systematic treatment. Europe is no longer joined with America, and profound changes take place in the geology, climate, fauna and flora of the former. The author, however, rejects the skull of Olmo, the cut bones of Tuscany, and other evidences of Pliocene man. He says, "Of twenty-one fossil mammalia in the Pliocene of Tuscany, only the hippopotamus is now living on earth. It is improbable that man should have been present in such a fauna. They belong to one stage of evolution and man to another and later."

Prof. Dawkins finds his earliest man in the Pliocene. The chapters upon the fauna of this age and the two races: the Drift men and the Cave men, are, to our thinking, the best in the book. In opposition to Mr. Evans, the author holds that these two series are entirely distinct states of culture, of which the Cave men are the newer and the higher. We are without a clue to the ethnology of the River-drift man, but the many points of connection between the Cave men and the Eskimos can be explained only on the hypothesis that they belong to the same race.

Then follows the civilization of the Prehistoric period, covering all the events which took place between the Pleistocene age and the beginning of history. No break of continuity is allowed, but the Tertiary period is looked upon as extending down to the present day. The Prehistoric period is divided into three ages, the Neolithic, the Bronze, and the Iron age. In the former men were divided into tribal communities, engaged in agriculture, herding and fishing. Spinning, weaving, mining, boat-building,

traffic by land and by water had begun to flourish. The dead were entombed under such conditions as to give an insight into the religious convictions of the people. On page 293 is the pregnant sentence, that each palafitte hut was inhabited by one family, and the whole settlement was not a community with common store houses, like a Mexican pueblo. This Neolithic culture is derived from Asia, and, after summing up the evidence, Mr. Dawkins regards the people as of the Iberian stock. They were succeeded by the Celts, who were, *par-excellence*, the Bronze age race. The various questions which have sprung out of the remains, as the origin of bronze, tin mines, the duration, culture, and religion of the Bronze age are elaborately worked up in chapters x and xi. The following and closing chapters treat of the Iron age, and the overlap of history, under which last head the influences of Egyptian, Assyrian, Phœnician, Etruscan, and Greek civilization upon that of Western Europe are briefly discussed.

It is to be regretted that our limited space will not permit us to enter more elaborately into the merits of this work, nor to speak of its defects any further than to draw attention to oversights, and a lack of consistency here and there in the proof-reading of an otherwise very handsome volume. If Mr. Dawkins has not already thought of the matter, we would call attention to the similarity of the flames from the head of the Dol-ar-Marchnant (page 305) to the speaking girdles and other like signs for voice and emotion in the works of Stephens and Hable.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS.—The *Bulletins* of this world-renowned society from January to April of the past year, have reached us through the Smithsonian Institution. In addition to the lists of officers and members, proceedings and correspondence, the following papers are given in full or in abstracts:

Sur la signification de la croix dit svastika et d'autres emblèmes de même nature, by Girard de Rialle; Sur les Lapons, by M. Mantegazza; Sur les Migrations en Egypte, by Emilie Soldi; Sur les Boschimans et les Hottentots, by M. Féraud; Inventaire des Monuments Mégalithiques de France: Report of a sub-Committee, composed of MM. Henry Martin, Daubrée, G. De Mortillet, Paul Broca, Cartailhac, Chantre, Leguay, Pomel, Salmon, du Sommerard, de Berthélemy, Fabsan, Trutat, and Viollet le Duc. [This is a detailed enumeration by departments of all the dolmens, menhirs, alignments, cromlechs, cup stones, and other archæological localities throughout France]; Crâne Australien Brachycephalique, by M. Cauvin; Méthode trigonometrique: le goniomètre d'inclinaison et l'orthogone, by Dr. Paul Broca; Sur un questionnaire anthropométrique a remplir dans les écoles du département de Loir-et-Cher, by M. Jacques Bertillon; Le développement du cerveau chez les enfants du premier âge, by M. J. Parrot; Sur le goniomètre flexible, by M. Paul

Broca ; Sur la traduction des inscriptions cambodgiennes, by M. Harmand ; Sur l'utilité de rédiger des instructions linguistiques, by M. Vinson ; Sur un Manuscrit de M. Régis Gery, by M. G. de Mortillet ; Sur les Esthoniens, by M. Arthur Chervin ; Sur l'ethnologie de la Nouvelle Guinée, by M. Mantegazza ; Sur la vision de la serie des nombres, by M. d'Abbadie ; Sur le buste d'une jeune fille zoulon, by M. Paul Broca ; Sur une anomalie regressive de la crosse de l'aorte chez une jeune fille zoulon, by M. Paul Broca ; Le cerveau de l'assassin Prévost, by M. Paul Broca ; Sur la monographie de la femme de la Cochinchine, by M. Mondière ; Sur les resultats d'une mission en Australie, by M. Cauvin ; Sur les comptes de l'exposition des Sciences anthropologiques, by M. Issaurat ; De différent instruments d'anthropométrie, by M. Paul Topinard ; De l'influence du mariage sur la tendance au suicide, by M. Jacques Bertillon ; Sur la génération au point de vue chronologique, by M. René de Semallé ; Sur le voyage de M. Panàgiotis Patagos en Asie Centrale, by M. Ch.-E. de Ujfalvy ; Sur l'usure spontanée des dents au point de vue ethnique, by M. E. Magitot ; Sur les Sépultures doubles de Thuizy (Marne), by M. Edouard Fourdrignier.

FOSSIL MEN AND THEIR MODERN REPRESENTATIVES.—Under the foregoing title, Principal J. W. Dawson has published, through Dawson Brothers, of Montreal, an "Attempt to illustrate the characters and condition of prehistoric men in Europe, by those of the American Races." In this volume we have really two books, upon entirely different subjects. What we may call book first is a parallel between the ancient town of Hochelaga, discovered by Cartier in 1534, and occupying the site of modern Montreal, and the ancient stone people of Europe. The author's opportunities for following up a line of investigation initiated by Sir John Lubbock have been exceptionally good and he has not failed to use them, supplementing the data of Hochelaga with facts collected among our present red Indians. In the course of the argument the author throws out some pregnant suggestions ; as, for example, the impossibility of maintaining the definite nomenclature of archæology popular ten years ago ; the similarity of the oldest populations of Europe, the river drift and the cave men, to American aborigines ; the identity of Schoolcraft Allegans with the Mound-builders ; the anteriority of polished stone to rude stone folk ; the spoke-like burial in the mounds as an imitation of lying in a teepec with the feet to the fire ; the communal characters of the Swiss palafittes ; the totemic significance of the engravings on bone in the European caves, &c. The portions of the volume designated here as the second book, are an argument to prove that all the events indicated by the discoveries of archæologists, in river-drifts, in caves, and in lake deposits, occurred in a few thousands of years. Without trying to follow Dr. Dawson in his discussion, it is but fair to say that his profound

knowledge of palæontology has enabled him to present the brachy-chronic view of archæology more forcibly than Mr. Southall or any other recent writer who has made the attempt.

GESTURE SIGNS.—Col. Garrick Mallery has issued, for collaborators only, a limited number of a quarto pamphlet of 329 pages, entitled, "A Collection of Gesture Signs and Signals of the North American Indians, with some comparisons. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1880." The work will not be published permanently in its present shape; but the descriptions are presented for the verification of observations, verbal corrections, and to secure accurate classification and comparison. Every contributor is thus enabled to revise his own work, as the volume is divided and arranged according to a scheme of linguistic families and subordinate languages or tribes. The author has taken the liberty to use his own judgment as to the admission or rejection of authorities, drawing a hard and fast line against all loose generalizers and vague talkers about what they have not examined in person over and over again. The amount of patient, critical discernment necessary to render such a work really valuable can be appreciated only by a careful study of Colonel Mallery's prefatory remarks, pp. 1-7, in which the principles which have guided him are clearly set forth.

REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.—Strange as it may seem, scholars seldom consult the report of the Commissioner on Indian Affairs for information concerning the Indians. In preparing his colossal work on the Native Races of the Pacific States, Mr. H. H. Bancroft examined the entire series up to 1872, but found only here and there a scrap of intelligence. Very notable exceptions to this sweeping statement are to be found, such as the papers of Governor Stevens and the report of General Walker, in 1872. We find reason to qualify our statement, also, in the report of Commissioner Hayt, for 1879. On page 118, Agent B. M. Thomas gives a list of all the inhabited Pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona, with their population, and an altogether too short sketch of their government. It is to be hoped that those who have the best possible opportunities of studying our aborigines will make better use of their time in the future.

TRANSACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE.—Vol. XII of this valuable series for 1879, issued May, 1880, is not devoid of interest to the anthropologist, as the accompanying list of papers will show:

Notes on Port Nicholson and the natives in 1839. By Major Charles Heaphy.
On the ignorance of the ancient New Zealander of the use of projectile weapons. By Coleman Phillips.

Contributions towards a better knowledge of the Maori race. By W. Colenso.
Notes on an ancient manufactory of stone implements at the mouth of the Otokai creek, Brighton, Otago. By Prof. Julius von Haast.

Notes on the color-sense of the Maori. By James W. Stack.

Remarks on Mr. Mackenzie Caméron's theory respecting the Kahui Tepua. By James W. Stack.

Pronouns and other barat fossil words compared with primeval and non-Aryan languages of Hindostan and borders. By J. Turnbull Thomson.

Maori connection. J. Turnbull Thomson.

ASIATIC CULTURE IN AMERICA.—In No. 6, Vol. IX of the *Canadian Naturalist*, Prof. John Campbell, of Montreal, attempts to connect the Basques of Europe, the Nubians of Africa, the Circassians, on the border of Europe and Asia, the Koriens, the Japanese and other peninsular people of Asia, the Aleutians, Kadiagmuts, Dakotas, Iroquois, Cherokee-Choctaws, Muyscas, Peruvians, and Chilenos of America. The author sets out from the labors of Hyde Clarke, "to whom," it is said, "belongs the most of the discovery which bids fair to revolutionize the science of ethnology." The paper certainly exhibits a vast amount of patient research; but, after all, we fail to see in many of the words enough of resemblance to prove identity.

A NEW PERIODICAL.—On the 3d of July, 1880, the first number of a periodical with the title of *Science* was issued in New York, under the editorial charge of Mr. John Michels. Several valuable anthropological papers have appeared in its columns: Fragmentary notes on the Eskimo of Cumberland sound, by Ludwig Kumlien; Reports of Ethnological papers at the American Association, and notes scattered here and there on a variety of subjects. On page 205 is given Major Powell's vice-presidential address on the Wyandotte government before the American Association.

SKIN FURROWS OF THE HAND.—New anatomical characters are being brought constantly within the anthropological area. Only a few months ago the relative length of the ring-finger and the fore-finger was added to the list of marks for observers. Mr. Henry Faulds of Tsukipi Hospital, Tokio, Japan, has commenced in *Nature*, of October 28th, a series of papers on the ethnological value of careful observations relating to the finger marks on ancient pottery, to those of criminals, and of the anthropoid apes.

ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE CAUCASUS.—One of the neatest pieces of ethnographic work which it has been our good fortune to inspect is a paper in No. IX of *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, on the above-mentioned subject, prepared by N. v. Seidlitz. The article is made up chiefly of tables of statistics upon the almost hopelessly mixed Indo-European, Caucasian and Mongolian peoples of this region. A colored map exhibiting the tribal distribution will be found at the end of the number.

POPULATION OF THE EARTH.—The sixty-second Supplement of *Petermann's Mittheilungen* contains Behm and Wagner's "Die Bevölkerung der Erde, vi." Although the greater part of this pamphlet of x—132 pages belongs to the statisticians, the ethnologist will find enough material for comparative study to make it worth his while to give it his attention.

GERMAN ANTHROPOLOGY.—The stenographic report of the eleventh annual meeting of the German Society of Anthropology, Ethnology and Prehistory in Berlin, August 5 to 11, is a quarto pamphlet of 160 pages. Unfortunately, there is no index, excepting a catalogue of names unaccompanied with the titles of papers.

CORRECTIONS.—Our regret at making mistakes is only equaled by our happiness in making amends. In the list of papers read before the Washington Anthropological Society (page 813) please insert "The old Roman Senate: a study in the comparative history of assemblies," by J. Howard Gore. The notes on Japanese mythology (page 902) were sent by some unknown friend, and not by Professor E. S. Morse. In speaking of Dr. Yarrow's "Mortuary Customs" (page 904), credit was not given him for distinguishing between inhumation within the cabin, wigwam or house, and simple abandonment of a lodge containing a dead body. The closing chapter on mourning, feasts, food, dances, songs, games, etc., connected with burial, was omitted from the reference to the contents of the volume.

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GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

GEOLOGY OF SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—In a previous number of this magazine, we have noted the salient points of Prof. Frazer's report on the geology of York county, Pa. We have now before us his complete report on that of Lancaster county, and understand that that relating to Chester county is in course of preparation. The maps of York and Lancaster counties accompany the volumes, and that of Chester has already been prepared. Extensive additions to and corrections of the existing map by Rogers have been made by Prof. Frazer, although the map of the First Geological Survey remains intact in its principal features, and maintains itself as the best one of its time published in the country. A comparison of this map with the new one by Prof. Frazer shows the following new points in the latter:

(1.) The definition of the Eozoic, Chlorite Schist, and Roofing Slate areas, which were confounded or omitted in the old map. (2.) The connection between the Chester and Pequea Valley areas of the Lancaster Limestone, previously represented as distinct. (3.) The discrimination of several tracts of the Eozoic within the territory of the Chickis quartzite. (4.) The discovery of a trap dyke twenty miles in length, traversing the Eozoic and Siluro-Cambrian beds from N. E. to S. W. (5.) The correct determinations of the trap dykes of the Jura-Trias region.

The report on mining industries and resources is very full, occupying nearly half the volume. The report on the Gap nickel mine of Bart township will attract attention. This industry, built up by the energy and perseverance of Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, has assumed large proportions, the production of nickel being in excess of the consumption in the United States, leaving